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Of clock

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### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-LION OF THE DESERT-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway - MONTE CRISTO. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—Damon and Pr.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Old English Gen Tleman—California Gold Mines—Where's Barnum? BROADWAY CIRCUS, Near Spring street-Equistrian

MECHANICS HALL, Broadway, Near Broome

MELODEON -VIRGINIA SERENADERA

SOCIETY LIBRARY-CAMPRELL'S MINSTRELS.

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Bowery-VAN AMBUREN'S STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, Broadway, mear Blood-NEW ORLEANS BERESADERS' ETHIOPIAN CONCER-

STOPPANI HALL, corner of Broadway and Walker street WRITE'S SERENADERS—ETHIOPIAN SINGING. MUSICAL HALL, 539 Breadway-The Hounstock's Last Concept.

New York, Tuesday, December 26, 1848. Actual Circulation of the Herald. Dec. 25, Monday...... 20,160 cepie

# THE CALIFORNIA HERALD.

### Map of the Gold and Quicksilver Region, &c. &c. &c.

I The CALIFORNIA HERALD, to contain a great deal of valuable information relative to the Gold Region, and the routes thither, accompanied by a MAP OF THE GOLD AND QUICKSILVER REGION, will be published at ten e'clock this morning.

The map, we received a day or two since from Califormia. It is the latest and most accurate in existence; it was drawn on the spet, since the discovery of the rich gold mines, by an officer of the army, and embraces all the principal points, distances, &c., &c., in El Dorado. Such a map, with the information accempanying it, will be of the greatest value to those who remain at home, as well as to those who intend to seek a fortune, or something worse, in the rich valleys of the

The California Herald will be of the same size of the NEW YORK HERALD. It will be sold in wrappers ready for mailing, at sixpence per copy.

# It can be had in time for the steamer's mails

General Taylor's Appointment Pelicy. The good people of the Union who are not in quest of office, in common with ourselves, have perfect confidence that General Taylor's appointment policy will be dictated by a "-sole reference to justice and the public good," to use the language of Washington; but as this may not be so clear to those who are desirous of serving their country in public stations, it may not be amiss to direct the attention of this large and patriotic class of our fellow citizens to General Taylor's own recent ment of his intentioffice of President as it was administered by Gen. Washington, and to inquire, particularly, what was General Washington's policy in regard to distributing the public offices.

On the 30th of last month, the survivors of the veterans of 1515 waited on General Taylor, at New Orleans, to pay their respects to him; and in reply to their address, on the occasion, he made the following gratifying announcement:-

General Taylor said that he had not been a candidate for the Fresidency of his own accord, but he had been placed in that situation by the voice of the people, who, he supposed, had made him a candidate from the belief that it might be in his power to bring back the government to its original purity. New that the fact of his election to that exalted station had been definitely settled, he feit himself not otherwise interested than to perform the security a duties in faithful rested than to perform the executive duties is faithful conformity to that beautiful system of government framed by the wisdom and petriotism of our ancestors framed by the wisdom and petriotism of our ancestors and presided over for eight years by him who stands distinguished and beloved before all others, living or dead, as the "Father of his country." On his own account, he had nothing to gratify but a feeling experienced by every patriotic citizen, for the advancement of the prosperity of the nation, and the happiness of the propie. All he could promise was the faithful dis-charge, to the best of his ability, of his duty to the con-stitution and the country, and if. In the performance of it, the expectations of those who elected him should be realized, he would be more than greatly repaid for all the labor and anxiety which he should have to

Now, General Washington's appointment policy was one of the chief glories of his administrationan administration which General Taylor proposes to revive, because of its purity. What was that policy?

The following extracts from Washington's leters, to different persons, will shed so much light upon this question, that we do not think it possible to mistake its solution. The system of Washington's appointment policy being therefore known, we can, in consonance with Taylor's speech to the veterans of 1815, safely predict that Taylor's system of distributing the public offices will be precisely the same as that of Washington's.

the same as that of Washington's.

From Sparks' Life of Washington, vol. 1, ch 10.

No part of the President's duties gave him more anxiety than that of distributing the offices in his gift. Applications innumerable flowed in upen him, even before he left Mount Vernon, many of them from his personal friends, and others supported by the recommendations of his friends; nor did they cease as long as any vacancies remained. He early prescribed to himself a rule, however, from which he never swerves, which was, to give no piedges or encouragement to any applicant. He answered them all civility; but avowed his determination to asspend a decision till the time of making the appointment should arrive, and then, without favor or bigs, to select such individuals as in his judgment were best qualified to execute with faithfolness and ability the trust reposed in them. His sentiments and motives are well-explained in a leiter written to a gentleman who had solicited an office for another person. "From the moment when the necessity had become more apparent, said he, "and as it were inevitable. I anticipated with a heart failed with distress, the ten thousand embarrasements, perplexities and troubles to which I must again be exposed in the evening of a life already nearly consumed in public cares. Among all these anxieties, I will not conceal from you, I anticipated none greater than those that were likely to be produced by applications for appointments to the different offices which would be created under the new government. Nor will lookees! that my apprehensions have already been but too well justified. Noarcely a day passes in which applications of one kind or another to not arrive; insended he had a not early adopted some general principles, I should before this time have been woolly occupied in this business. As it is, I have found the number of answers which I have been uccessitated to give in my own hand an aimost insupportable burden to me. The points in which asi these answers nave agreed in substance are that, sho

or blood; and that, on the other hand, three things, in my opinion, ought principally to be regarded, namely, the fitness of characters to fill offices, the comparative claims from the former merits and aufferings in service of the different candidates, and the distribution of appointments in as equal a proportion as might be to percons belonging to the different States in the Union. Without precautions of this kind, I clearly forecase the endless jesiousies, and possibly the fatal consequences, to which a government, depending altogether on the good will of the people for its establishment, would certainly be exposed in its early stages. Besides, I thought, whatever the effect might be in pleasing or displeasing any individuals at the present moment, a due concern for my own reputation, not less decisively than a sacred regard to the interests of the community, required that I should hold myself absolutely at liberty to act, while in office, with a sole reference to justice and the public good." In practice, he verified these declarations, acting in every case with perfect independence, looking first to the national interests, and next to the best means of promoting them, and admitting no other ground of preference between candidates whose pretensions were in other respects equal, than that of former efforts or sacrifices in serving their country.

Extract of a Letter from Ceneral Washington to Ed-

ing their country.

Extract of a Letter from Ceneral Washington to Edward Rulledge, dated New York, May 5th. 1789.

I anticipate that one of the most difficult and delicate parts of the duties of my office, will be that which relates to nominations for appointments. "Though from a syst: m which I have prescribed to myself, I can say nothing decisive on particular appointments, yet I may be allowed to observe in general, that nothing could be more agreeable to me than to have one candidate brought forward for every office, with such clear pretensions as to secure him against competition.

one candidate brought forward for every omes, with such clear pretensions as to secure him against competition.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to Mrs.

Mary Wooster, (widow of General Washington to Mrs.

Mary Wooster, (widow of General Washington to Mrs.

Mary Wooster, (widow of General Washington to Mrs.

Janbury, April, 1777.) dated New York, May 21, 1789.

I have duly received your affecting letter, dated the 8th day of this mouth. Sympathizing with you, as 1 do, in the great misfortunes which have befallen your family in consequence of the war, my feelings as an individual would forcibly prompt me to do everything in my power to repair those misfortunes. But as a public man, acting only with reference to the public good, I must be allowed to decide upen all points of my duty without consulting my private inclinations and wishes. I must be permitted, with the best lights I can obtain, and upon a general view of characters and circumstances, to nominate such persons alone to offices, as in my judgment shall be the best qualified to discharge the functions of the departments to which they shall be appointed. Hitherto, I have given no decisive answers to the applications of any candidates whatscover. Nor would it be proper for me, before offices shall be created, and before I can have a general knowledge of the competitors for them, to say any thing that might be construed as intended to ennourage or discourage the hopes which individuals may have formed ef success I only wish, so far as my agency in this business is concerned, that candidates for office would rave themselves the trouble and consequent expense of personal attendance. All that I require is the name and such testimonials with respect to abilities, integrity, and fitness, as it may be in the power of the asveral applicants to produce. Beyond this, nothing, with me, is necessary, or will be of any avail to them in my decisions. In the meantime, I beg you will be persuaded, madam, that let the result be whatever it may, I can have no i

but that of the public.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to David Stuart, dated New York, July 26, 1789.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to serve any of the descendants of General Nelson, of whose merits, when living, no man could entertain a higher opinion than I did. At the same time, I must confess there are few persons of whom I have no personal knowledge or good information, that I would take into my family, where many qualincations are necessary to fit them for the duty of it, to wit: a good address, abilities above mediocrity, servery and prunecessary to fit them for the duty of it, to wit: a good address, abilities above medicerity, secreey and prudence, attention and industry, good temper, and a capacity and disposition to write correctly, and to do it obligingly. Most clerkships will, I presume, either by law or custom, be left to the appointment of their principals in office. Little expectation, therefore, could Mr. Nelson or any other stranger have from this source. This latter consideration, added to the desire I feel of serving the son of my old friend and acquaintance, has induced me, at all hazards, to offer Mr. Thomas Nelson, his son, a place in my family.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to

Thomas Nelson, his son a place in my family.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to Bushrod Washington, dated New York, July 27, 1789.

You cannot doubt my wishes to see you appointed to any office of honor or emolument in the new government, te the duties of which you are competent; but however deserving you may be of the one you have guggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you as Attorney to the Federal District Court in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers in your own State, who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect and proof against just criticism; for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will pass unnoticed, that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends or relatives.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to James Extract of a Letter from General Washington to James

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to James Madison, dated New York, August 10, 1789
My solicitude for drawing the first characters of the Union into the judiciary is such, that my cogitations on this subject last night, after I parted with you, have almost determined me, as well for the reason just mentioned, as to silence the clamors, or more properly soften the disappointment, of smaller characters, to nominate Mr. Blair and Col. Pendievon as Associate and District Judges, and Mr. Edmund Randolph for the Attorney General, trusting to their acceptance.

and District Judges, and Mr. Edmund Randolph for the Attorney General, trusting to their acceptance.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Joseph Jones, dated New York, Non. 30, 1789.

In every nomination to office, I have endeavored, as far as my own knowledge extended, or information could be obtained, to make fitness of character my primary object. If, with this, the peculiar necessities of the candidate could be combined, it has been with me an additional inducement to the appointment. By these principles, in a proper degree, have I been influenced in the case of Mr. Griffin, who is not only out of office, and in want of the emolument of one, but has been deprived of the former by my means \*\* \*\* and is now entirely out of employment. This circumstance, added to the knowledge of his having been a regular student of law, having filled an important office in the Union in the line of it, and being, besides, a man of competent abilities and of pure character, weighed with me in the choice. [Mr. Griffin was appointed District Judge of the United States in Virginia.]

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Ed-

the United States in Virginia.]

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Edmund Randolph, dated 30th Nov., 1789.

For, having in every appointment endeavored, as far as my own knowledge of characters extended, or information could be obtained, to se'est the fittest and most acceptable persons, \* \* \* \* it would give me pain if Mr Wythe, or any of his friends, should conceive that he has been passed by from improper motives. I have prejudices against none, nor partialities which shall bias me in favor of any one. If I err, then my errors will be of the head, and not of the heart.

heart.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Wm.

Fitzhugh, dated New York, 24th Dec., 1789.

In appointing persons to office, and more especially in the judicial department, my views have been much guided to those characters who have been complicuous in their country; not only from an impression of their services, but upon a consideration that they had been tried, and that a readier confidence would be placed in them by the public, than in others perhaps of equal merit, who had never been proved.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to John

in them by the public, than in others perhaps of equal merit, who had never been proved.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to John Armstrong, dated Philadelphia, 6th Feb., 1791.

Having, in all cases of application for appointment to office, prescribed, as an invariable rule, to myself, the right of remaining to the last moment free and unengaged, I did not find myself at liberty, even in your regard, to deviate from that rule; which you will be so good as to assign as the reason why I did not answer your letter of last spring. I have the best disposition to serve the person whom you then recommended; and in whatever may comport with circumstances and public propriety, I shall be happy to do so. At present I know not what offices may be created, and applicants multiply with every new office, and some of them come forward under such fair presensions and pressing wants, that preference is difficult and painful to a degree. In a word, to a man who has no ends to serve, nor friends to provide for, nomination to office is the most irksome part of the executive trust. ecutive trust.

Here is the chart of the President elect. Will all the office-seekers, "from Dan to Beresheba," go to work and calculate their chances from these elements, before they disturb the old hero with

their applications? SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN OHIO. - The difficulties in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio have, we are glad to perceive, been placed in such a position, as to render it probable they will shortly be satisfactorily settled. The contested seats are to be submitted to a test, and left to the judgment of the remaining members. Although there has been much delay in arriving at this conclusion, we are glad to see that party spirit has given away to sense and moderation at last. The members must work hard to remove the stigma which their recent disgraceful conduct has inflicted on their own characters, as well as on that of the State of which they are rea

resentatives. AFFAIRS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.-We received by the last steamer from England the overand China mail to the 28th of September, inclusive. It contains a great deal of very curious intelligence relative to the internal affairs of China, a few extracts of which are as entertaining as a novel. We give several of the extracts in another column of this day's Herald; they convey a very correct view of the way affairs of state are managed by the Celestials, and will repay perusal

THE LEADING CHARACTERS OF EUROPE .-- We give, in another column, a few sketches of the leading men in Europe. They are, of course, incomplete, but are interesting as far as they go.

OPENING OF THE NEW HAVEN BALLBOAD - We learn that the road to New Haven was opened yesterday. A train arrived in this city, and came in over the Haslem Road. The Battery Enlargement-More Tax

Two of our cotemporaries, who are steeped to their eye-brows in all kinds of speculation and trading, are calling vociferously for the enlargement of the Battery, and threaten to ostracise the members of the Common Council if they do not pass the measure immediately. It seems that these speculators, not content with an increase of the taxation, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars during the last year, making the enormous aggregate of three millions of dollars for the taxes of the coming year, want to saddle the unhappy people of New York with another half million of dollars at the end of another year. Is there, for goodness sake, never to be an end of this base, bare-faced, impudent corruption and public plunder. ing? We expect no relief under the present organization of the city government. All the vast and extravagant expenditures of the city government are made by the respective committees of both boards of the Common Council, and the perfect recklessness with which they are authorized, prove at once that we need an alteration in the form of our city government—such a one as will make each individual connected with it, responsible for his doings, and amenable to impeachment and punishment for malfeasance in the discharge of his duties.

We need not tell our readers that we have, for Years past, demonstrated this as the root of all the evils which we suffer from extravagant and reckless legislation, backed up by extravagant and reckless taxation. It is apparent, that it is the want of a system of government similar to that o the several States, or of the United States, that we need, and that we must have, if we wish to stop the flood-gates of corruption and extravagance that have been so long open upon our unfortunate citizens; and the tide of which has finally reached a volume of such magnitude, that it threatens, if not reduced, to overwhelm us completely. Our citizens, from the oldest to the youngest, and of both sexes, are the sufferers. The taxes are in the first place laid on property, but the mechanic and the working man have eventually to pay them. Hence arises the extravagantly high rents, and the annual migration to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, and other places contiguous to the metropolis, of thousands who find their means insufficient to pay the high rents demanded for tenements in this city, and at the same time support their families in comfort. This is a serious injury to New York. What, we would ask, has been the cause of the increased and increasing value of lots and houses on the line of the New Jersey railroad, of the land in Westchester county, and in Kings county, while land in the upper part of the city, in the vicinity of Harlem, remains the same? It is the increasing amount of taxation that is annually imposed upon us. The best portion of our population, our honest and hard working mechanics and tradesmen, are thus driven away from the city, because their means will not allow of their paying the high rents demanded. The increase of taxes for the coming year is nearly three hundred thousand dollars, the greater part of which has to be paid by the industrious poor. A still greater increase may be levied next year. Is it any wonder, therefore, that there will be this migration to places where there is a relief from this overburden-

ing taxation? The only remedy for the abuse, the corruption, the extravagence, and the wilful waste of the public moneys which characterizes the government of the city, is the establishment of a system of government, the members of which, from the highest to the lowest, would be responsible and tangible. In order to show this more conclusively we refer our readers to the following table which we have compiled for the purpose of showing the population of the States therein named, and the expenses of carrying on their several govern-

ments:-Total Ex 423,746 188,300 329 481 165,306

The governments in those States are all responsible and tangible. If there be corruption, it can be stopped; if there be extravagance, it can be stopped; if there is extravagance, it can be stopped; if the stopped is extravagance, it can be stopped; if the stopped is extravagance, it can be stopped is extravagance. checked. Hence we see that in the State of Ohio. with a population of one million eight hundred and fifty thousand people, the expenses of the government are more than half a million less than hose of the municipal government of New York. The expenses of the government of the State of Alabama, with a population of six hundred and ninety thousand, are only \$287,051, while the expenses of the government of New York city, for the year 1849, with a population of about four hundred thousand, are estimated at \$3,016,664, and the probability is that that sum, large as it is, and appalling as it is, will not be sufficient for the purpose, in consequence of the leakiness of our vessel of government.

Now, we have tried the system of government at present in existence here with all parties-whig. democrat and native, and with the same resultwe have tried it long enough, and if the public are not convinced that it should be changed, we do not know what can convince them. No matter what professions of reform and retreachment the whige may make before election, they outrun the democrats in waste, extravagance and corruption after their election. The democrats, in their turn, do the same; and so did the natives, when, by way of variety, and for the fun of the thing, as much as anything else, they were elevated to the control of the city government. There is but one remedy, and that is a complete and radical reorganization of the whole system of government. A system similar to that of the States, or of the general government, is called for, and we must have it sooner or later. We must have the legislative branch divided into two houses, each elected in dif. ferent years. We must have an executive or President, and we must have bureaus and departments for all the divisions of the government. When this shall have been accomplished, we may expec a reduction of taxation; we shall have the members of the city government paid for their services; we shall have them all personally responsible; the public business will be managed by the heads of the departments, who will be liable to the law for the execution of their duties, and our city will not be disgraced, as it is, by corruption and extravagance of the worst description.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR HASTINGS .- On Sunday night last, the roof of the old brewery, at Dobb's Ferry, near Hastings, fell in, when two young Irishmen, of the names of James Sherwood and Patrick Fay, were instantaneously killed. This house has been for some time past used as a boarding house, and the unfortunate young men, who were laborers on the railroad, were lodgers, and happened to be in bed at the time the accident occurred. Another person had his knee severely bruised, and several were slightly injured. W are not aware of the cause of this untoward occur rence, but, from the inquiries we made, we under stand that the roof, which was eighty-four feet long, was very badly supported, and gave way partly from its original defective construction, and partly from the superincumbent weight of the large distillery chimney, which it was but illcalculated to sustain. The coroner's inquest will doubtless throw some light on the subject. The young men bore an excellent reputation, and were much esteemed by all who knew them.

THE CHOLERA EXCITEMENT.-The gold fever Christmas holidays, extraordinary weather, and various other topics, have contributed much towards allaying the panic which was caused a few days ago, by the announcement that the dreaded Asiatic cholera was among us; still we regret to say that the excitement which was so heedlessly, and we must say toolishly, raised, has caused considerable damage to the trade of our city, more particularly among the shipping interests. The report went abroad that the cholera was in New York, and the consequence is, that at the ports of Cuba, and most of the West India islands, a most rigid quarantine is exacted from vessels arriving from New York; tor even with clean bills of health, all regularly certified and attested, the authorities in these islands, with certain New York papers full of cholera articles, in their hands, cannot help regarding our city as an "infected district," from whence the seeds of disease may be brought, even though there may be no actual case on board the vessel. We heard of a case, a day or two ago, where the master of a vessel, bound to the West Indies, was about to go round to some other port, and take his departure from thence, in order to avoid being put in quarantine on arriving at his port of destination.

Now this is all too bad. Here we have the com mercial relations of the empire city of the Union brown into confusion, our citizens alarmed and panic-struck, and the greatest excitement produced generally, and all on what grounds? Why, the very extraordinary and unheard-of fact, that two poor Dutchmen have fallen victims to eating too much sourkrout, and washing it down with a superfluity of Dutch beer, for such, in sober reality, do w really believe to have been the sole cause of the two "awful" cholera cases conjured up by certain wise men of Gotham, and which served as a text for certain speculators, who wish to have the Quarantine ground removed from its present location, on which to raise this groundless panic.

An excitement regarding cholera was started week or two ago in New Orleans; there, however the Board of Health was on the alert, and the card they published was a most proper one; and if our own Board of Health had taken similar care here, all the trouble which has been the consequence would have been avoided. Their report was as follows :-

follows:—

BOARDOV HEALTH.—A special meeting of the Board of Health was held this day, in consequence of a rumor which was circulated yesterday, that two cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared in our city, from a ship just arrived from Havre. The Board, therefore, used due dilligence to ascertain the facts in reference to these cases of disease, which they feel assured were severe attacks of cholera morbus, brought on and aggravated by long confinement on shipboard, and improper indulgence in fruits on the arrival of the vessel. The public have nothing to fear from these cases.

A. D. CROSSMAN,

President of the Board of Health.

A. Hester, Secretary.

We are informed, on good medical authority.

We are informed, on good medical authority, that the two "awful" cases reported in the city were nothing more than cases of the same 'nature as those reported in New Orleans. The first one died from excessive and injudicious treatment; the last from not having any in time. We might say much regarding the ridiculous figure which the Academy of Medicine have cut in this matter. When this body was first organized, it was with a great flourish of trumpets about raising the standard of the medical profession, &c. They may have raised it privately, but publicly they certainly have not as yet. Let them try to do better in time to come. As a professional body, none can stand higher as scientific and respectable members of society than the medical men of New York; but they do not seem to get on well together in such societies; what is the cause of this, it is hard to tell. To conculde, we would once more assure our citizens, and all those doing business with New York, that there is no Asiatic cholera here, nor has there been this year.

THE STEAMER ISTHMUS, which was to have sailed yesterday, for Chagres, could not go to sea in consequence of the almost impenetrable tog which hung over the bay and city. this morning, should the weather clear off. She goes out in command of Captain Baker, and carries out about sixty passengers.

# Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery THEATRE. - One would have thought that the very unfavorable state of the weather yesterday would have been sufficient to dampen the ardor of the holiday folks, as far as going to theatres was concerned; but it had not the slightest effect that way, as we noter saw the Bowery more crowded on any ocbe, but last night it was even fuller; the private boxes, Shakepeares, and, indeed, every inch of the house was occupied, and all before the outain rose for the first piece. The afternoon performance was also finely attended, and the morning exhibition of the wild beasts was also well attended. The house was beautifully decorated with flags, greens, &c; and altogether, the seen of that immense house, so densely filled with a most enthusiastic audience, was one which it was well worth paying the price of admittance to see. The various performances of Herr Driesbach and his animals; the farces; ballet dancing by Clocca, Neri, G. W. Smith, and the ballet company, the grand romance of "El Hyder"—all went off satisfactorily, and great was the cheering and applause which was lavished on everything that was done during the day and evening. To-night's bill is first rate, so that those who could not obtain admission last evening, will do well to go and see it.

Broadway Theatrae.—"The Count of Monte Chris\_

BROADWAY THEATRE .- "The Count of Monte Chris. to," expressly dramatized for this theatre, by G. H. Andrews, Esq., from the celebrated novel of Alexandre Dumas, was presented here last evening, for the first time, before a densely crowded house—every available place of accommodation, from pit to dome, being filled up. Indeed since the opening of this popular and up. Indeed since the opening of this popular and highly fashionable theatre, never before did it appear so jam-full. Considerable anxiety was felt, by many who had read the work of the distinguished author, to witness this grandsomantle spectacle; and the vast errows who attended it, seemed highly gratified with the performance. The plot and design, the general features of the work itself, have been admirably grouped together fer dramatic representation, from the able pen of the literary gentleman who has prepared it for the American stage; and from its enthusiastic reception upon these boards on last evening, it will unquestionably have a run. The scenery has been prepared also at considerable expense; and the superb manner in which it has been fitted up displays much taste, on the part of the artist. The character of Edmend Dantes, a sailor, afterwards Count of Monte Cristo, by Mr. Lester, was a powerful and ably sustained personation. Dyott as the Abbe Faris, a prisoner in the Character did acquitted himself with infinite ability; and in the interview with Dantes, where he foretells the successful progress of republican liberty in Europe, which he predicts will follow the example of America, he was greeted with a round of applause from all quarters of the house. The cast altogether acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The various incidents, and the voluminous material of which this splendid drama is composed, will insure for it a long run at this splendid theatre, where it has been got out for the first time with such decided success. The work itself has caused a deep sensation in Europe; and when produced, with so many advantages in dramatic form, upon the American boards, and by so powerful a cast, it cannot fall to be a source of deep attraction. It will be repeated this evening. nighly fashionable theatre, never before did it appear

NATIONAL THEATRE.-Christmas comes but once year: but we should think that the managers would like it to come once a week, if not oftener, were it always to bring such large audiences as those that attended the National at both afternoon and evening performances In the afternoon the house was crammed, and in the evening it was found necessary to stop selling tickets at a very early hour, and w to stop selling tickets at a very early hour, and we should think as many applicants were turned off as would have well filled the house. Holiday audiences are always good-natured ones, and the performances yesterday passed off so well, that if they wished to be dissatisfied there was no poseible way of being so. Scott, Chapman, C. W. Clarke, Tilton, Booth, Pardey, Herbert, and all hands, were in fine acting order; the new pantomime went off with great éclat, elloiting shouts of laughter; and the greatest hilarity and good feeling prevailed. The house was most tastefully denorated with green, and the front of it dressed off with figss of all nations. The weather was unfavorable enough yesterday for theatre-goers, still that did not stop them from resorting to the favorite National. To night a capital bill will be presented, and as the company comprises some of the most eminent talent in the Union, justice will no doubt be done to all their parts.

BURTON's THEATRE. Notwithstanding the incle mency of the weather, Burton's was crammed, last night, with a highly respectable audience. The pieces given were the "California Gold Mines." " Lucy did Sham Amour," and the " Counterfeit Presentments, and never did we witness these pieces receive greate applause, the audience being perfectly enraptured, especially on the representation of the gold digging region. Many facts are, no doubt, truly represented

in this scene; and all those who wish to enjoy a good laugh, as well as those who are on the eve of starting for that country, we particularly recommend to go and see Burton's California Region this svening, together with the "Old English Gentleman," and "Where's Barnum?"—three pieces that can never fail to attract a full house.

Hohnstoon's Lawr Concest.—A great variety of the best musical gems appear in the programme of the concert which will be given this evening by these eminent and deserving artists. In this season of successive musical talent, when the citizens of New York have had so many opportunities of judging the respective merits of all. we do not deem it necessary to say more of these artists than what has already appeared before the critics of this city. However, we will simply say' they posess ablittes of a very high order, and we hope their last concert will be attended, this evening, be a large assemblage of those who delight in hearing the soft and delicate tones of the violin, which are so scientifically produced by Mr. Charles Hohnstock.

Madam Anna Bishor—The information will be received with much pleasure by the musical gentry of this city, that the grand musical composition by Dochsa, called "The Voyage Musical," will be repeated next Tuesday evening. If we may judge of the musical taste of our citizens, we predict that the Tabernacle, on that evening, will be crowded in every department, Independent of this mammoth production, the great favorite, and the queen of song, Madam A Bishop, will again sing some of those plaintive and beautiful airs which were followed by reiterated cheering at her last concert in the Tabernacle.

Berefit of vike Park Orchestra.—This splendid affair, which comes off next Saturday evening, under

BENEFIT OF THE PARK ORCHESTRA.—This splendid affair, which comes off next Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. Max Maretzek, promises well. Several of the most distinguished artists, Italian and otherwise, have already volunteered their aid on this occasion. It is a laudable work, and should be well natronized.

Christy's Minstreels are determined to keep up the excitement during Christmas week, and each evening they will give a new programme, and vary their entertainment, so that one need not hesitate to go a second time for fear of hearing the same thing over again. They have a deal of tact, these Christy's, and know hew to suit the public taste as well as any one.

New Obleans Serenapers.—These aristoration darkies are a touch above the ordinary, and aim at giving most refined and elegant concerts, such as will suit the taste of the most hypercritical musician. That they succeed, the crowds of our most fashionable of tizens that nightly throng their concert-room show. The grand finale of the Fireman's Song is always much applauded.

applauded.

Campricil's Minstrels did a fine business on Christmas day, and will no doubt continue it all through the week, as they calculate to bring forward all their most attractive music, dances, statuary &c., during this festival time. No one who visits their concerts will regret the outlay.

Melodeon.—In addition to the singing of the Virginia Minstrels, the visiters to this snug house will be amused by the beautiful ballad singing of Miss Reynoldson, dancing by the infant Carline, &c.—This house is always well attended.

Stoppani Hall.—White's Serenaders have com

house is always well attended.

Storpan: Hall.—White's Serenaders have commenced a series of their excellent concerts at this convenient location. The universal favor with which this band is regarded will insure them full patronage.—They give a capital concert this evening.

They give a capital concert this evening.

BROADWAY CIRCUS.—The grand entertainments of yesterday attracted, as was anticipated, immense crowds. Santa Claus made his appearance, well supplied with the promised variety of toys for his young customers, which were distributed with liberality. The equestrian and athletic exercises, together with the general performance, passed off with much success. Yesterday was a regular gala day at the circus.

Zoological. Hall.—Notwithstanding the heavy storm of yesterday—the rain continuing to pour down heavily during the day—the mensgerie was visited by crowds of our citizens, who seemed much delighted with the appearance of the beasts and birds. The exhibition, altogether, afforded a treat to the groups of visiters who crowded the hall during the day.

KEMP'S LYCEUM.—At this house, which has been beau-tifully fitted up. Kemp, the favorite Clown, holds forth nightly, assisted by a clever company, in a variety of amusements. Kemp is well worth seeing in his extra-ordinary barrel performance.

### Movements of Individuals.

Movements of Individuals.

The following were a portion of the very few arrivals yesterday, at the respective hotels:—American—Benj. Brose, U. S. N.; C. A. Forrest, Philadelphia; R. Smith, Boston; C. Whitemarsh, Washington; Gen. Cazeneau, Texas; Thos. O'Shaughnessy, Cincinnati.—Astor—W. Gongerson, Boston; E. Hobart, do; R. R. Blitchford, do; Waterman Sweet, Amsterdam; Geo. Lumpkin, Georgia; W. Bates, Massachusetta; E. Lesser, Pennsylvania; W. H. Seward, Albany; Thos. Herbert. Boston; H. Chadwick, do. Howard—W. E. Clarke, New York; S. Gordon, Delhi; A. Waner, Boston; C. E. Wood, Lockport; E. Fitzgerald, New York; Edward Bell, England; Hon. Gideon Reynolds, Troy; Hon E. Skimmele, Kingston; E. L. French, Canada; Ocl. D. Saunders, Washington. Living House, (Howard's.)—A. B. Gillman, Cincinnati; E. K. Johnson, Newburgh; C. Phelps, St. Catharine's, Canada; Dr. McArthur, U. S. Navy; A. J. Cheesebrook, Philadelphia; Capt. English Allet Light Infantry, Brit. Army; A. Beren, England; Lt. Duncan, U.S. Engluers; Rev. C. D. Jackson, Westchester; Lieut. Day, U. S. Navy

General Taylor's Visit to Louisville.

General Taylor's Visit to Louisville.

Baton Rouge, La, Dec 6, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ult., kindly inviting me, on behalf of my fellow-citizens of Louisville, to visit your city, and to sojourn a few days with you, while on my way to Washington City.

This hospitable invitation is cordially accepted. I shall endeavor to reach your city about the 10th or 12th of February next, when I shall be most happy to offer to you, personally, my acknowledgments for the courtesy of this invitation, and to renew my acquaintance with my old friends and former neighbors among you.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

Z. TAYLOR.

Law Intelligence.

INTERESTING CASE.—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—
Morgan W. Brown vs. John Grockett Chapman and
Wife.—Our readers will remember the particulars of a
proceeding last summer, in the Fourth District Court,
by which the defendants, who are most respectable and
excellent citizens of New Orleans, were brought up for excellent citizens of New Orleans, were brought up for a contempt of Court, in being concerned in an attempt to withdraw a young lady, their nices, from the guardianship of Morgan W. Brown, a citizen of Tennessee. The young lady in question inherits a large property from her father, who died while she was quite young, leaving Brown as his testamentary guardian. The defendant, thinking that Brown was unfitted, on various grounds, for the charge of a young lady, and that her education would be seriously neglected under his care, took her away from Brown's family, without his consent, and brought her to this city, whither Brown pursued them, and suing out a habeas corpus, was sustained by the Fourth District Court, in his rights as testamentary guardian. He has since sued the parties for damages for a tort or injury done him by this alleged interference with his rights as guardian. Defendants have set up the following exceptions to the plaintiff's claims:—

1. That the testamentary guardian cannot are in

fendants have set up the following exceptions to the plaintiff's claims:

1. That the testamentary guardian cannot sue in this State, as such, without being qualified here, and with the proval of the testator's will.

2. That it does not appear that plaintiff is the duly qualified guardian of the said Mary MeNeil, (the ward.)

3. That the said plaintiff, as guardian, appointed in Tennessee, has no authority here to maintain his said action in manner and form as set forth.

4. That plaintiff's appointment as guardian does not authorize him. in law, to maintain this action in the Courts of this State.

This Court has no jutification of torts or trespasses committed in Tennessee, as laid in plaintiff's petition.

New Orleans Delta, Dec. 17.

The Yellow Fever in Iserville.—We copy the following startling paragraph from the last number of the Sentinel, published in the town of Plaquemine:

Plaquemine:

The Yellow Fever.—We are pained to record the prevalence of this distressing malady in our vicinity. The cases that have come to our knowledge are of a very virulent type, and most strangely exist to a great degree among those who have roughed it through life up to this time, with continued good health and strong sinews, and who, beside, have lived through the destructive climate of Mexico, and gone unecathed through showers of Mexico, and gone unecathed through showers of Mexicon bullets. But destiny will have its course, and we have not the least doubt, if this unexpected fever does not subside very soon among those of our friends who have taken it, they will be carried off—to the regions of Califorhia!—a paradise which many of them, doubtless, never expected to reach. Soberly, we must discontinue publishing those bewildering secounts of California gold, if we wish to retain any of our subscribers.

those bewildering accounts of California gold, if we wish to retain any of our subscribers.

Our cotemporary is informed that this identical "fever" is raging most violently in our midst—indeed, it may be said to have assumed an epidemic form—and threatens to "carry off" many of our resident population. Strangers and the unacclimated stand no chance at all, or very little, of escape.—N O. Picayune, Dec. 17.

HEMP.—The Western (Mo ) Frontier Journal

The new hemp crop of Flatte county is said to exceed the crop of last year in quantity, but is regarded as inferior in quality. In some parts of the county, especially east of Flatte river, it is considerably below an average in leugth. It will therefore be incumbent on the farmers to handle their hemp with more than ordinary care.

The same paper in urging upon hemp growers the importance of greater attention to the preparation of this staple, says:—

Missouri hemp whem well cleaned, is superior to Kentucky hemp; and in the Louisville market will out-sell it at least five dollars per ton A letter from a Kentucky manufacturer, lately received here, states, that all the Missouri hemp is below the Kentucky, as to cleanness.

The Falcon.—This fine steamship, Capt. Thompson, leaves tomorrow for Chagres, with the mails for California and Oregon, and a large number of passengers. We understand that the vessel is crowded to her utmost capacity with passengers, on their way to California. Her departure is a notable incident in our naval career. She goes to form a connection with the American steamers in the Pacific, by which to maintain a more intimate communication between our possessions on the communication between our possessions on the two oceans. It can hardly be that any part of so extended a plan of operations will succeed perfectly in the outset; but as it depends upon the steamer Falcon and her commander, we have no apprehensions.—New Orleans Picayume, Dec. 12.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Ohio Legislature-The House Organized

COLUMBUS, Dec. 23, 1848. The House is organized. This morning, Dr. Town

shend, a free soller from Lorsin county, called up hi resolutions again; after a rambling discussion, they were substantially adopted, and the House organized The resolutions are to this effect :-

The resolutions are to this effect:—

Resolved, That the certificates of membership which were hand ed to Mr. Swift. (except these of Mesers. Spencer and Runyan, (whigs) shall be passed to the clerk's desk, and if ed with those of the forty-two on file; that, recognising Mr Leiter as charman for the purpuse of organization, the first but inces transacted shall be the consideration of the following proposition:—

That Mesers. Pugh and Pierce, (democrate) are, by their certificates, prima facie antitled to seaks until their claims shall brinally decided upon their merits. On which resolution the said Pugh and Pierce shall no be cuttled to ve, but the same at a be decided by the remaining seventy members. The vote on as frasdution shall be decided seventy members and Fuga and Pierce to seats, but nothing in the aloreand proceedings shall be constructed to interfere with the right of either Meses. Someon and Kunwan, or Pugh and Pierce, to contest for seats after the organization.

Mr. LEITER, democrat, acts as chairman. Mr. McCLURE, whig, acts as clerk.

As I close my despatch, the House has not adjourned. The probability is, there will be nothing done

Markets.

New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1848.

Cotton.—The Canada's news has had a favorable effect upon the market, and sales of 4 000 bales were made yesterday, at higher rates. The market closed firm. Plour—Sales of 14 000 barrels were made at \$4 50.

Corn remained unchanged by the news. Frovisions, as last quoted Nothing new in freights. The weather warm for the season.

City Intelligence THE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS IN NEW YORK. The anxiously expected anniversary has passed, but was far from being what was hoped. When the morning first dawned, the city was enveloped in a fog, the lensity of which has not been equalled. About the hour of sunrise, the rain began to descend, which continued at intervals, during the whole day, and up to a ate hour at night. The anticipated pleasures of the day did not come with it, though around the family hearth, there were doubtless hours of pleasurable conversation. The little children, as usual, received their presents, but the streets were in such a condition as to prevent their making their regular Christmas visitations. The city, during the early part of the day, presented an unusually quiet appearance. Nearly all the

stores were closed, as if for some general mourning, and he solemn peals of the church bells sounded from the lefty towers; but few persons assembled to commemorate the cocasion. It was not like a Christmas day, for joy and pleasure were not visible. The unwelcome messenger, whose appearance begets sorrow, and breaks as under the tendrils of affection which blod themselves around the heart, did his work; and, ever, and anon, the solemn moving of the funeral train but too plainly told that all were not happy. In that circle, where through a long series of years the day had been commemorated in feasting, sorrow reigned. The aged sire, whose life had been spent in the service of those dearer than all earth beside, was borne to his last resting place, until God shall summon the nations of the dead to the great final tribunal. How sad the picture now: But a short time since, health and happiness shone in every countenance; now sorrow and despondency prevail. The axe has been laid at the root, and the tree has fallen. The branches bow their withering heads, which nought can raise but the promise of him who holds the world in his hands. "God chasteneth whom he loveth;" a decree filled with hope and inspiration; one which, though rending to the bright anticipations of the heart, and causing "sorrow for the night, will bring him joy with the morning." The day was auspicious to the scene—wrapped in gloom, and foreboding of sorrow. But, aside from that mourning circle, as the day advanced, though the rain oft poured in torrents, there werethose who seemed to enjoy the little pleasures of the day. The volunteer military companies turned out in considerable numbers for target practice, and, as ustai on such occasions, appeared to good advantage; each company accompanied by a band of good music. The following are the companies which passed the Herald office:—Futton Blues, Capt. Watson; Fronter Guards, Capt Chaner; March Light Guards, Capt. Lippicott; Packing House Guards, Capt. Wordmil; Clayton Guard, Capt Clament; Glider's Guards, Capt. McManus; Tompkins Guards, Capt. Wordmil; Clayton Guard, Capt Clements; Glider's Guards, Capt. Ho lofty towers; but few persons assembled to commemorate the occasion. It was not like a Christmas day, for

CHOLERA. - The following is the report of yester-

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,

To His Honor the Mayor:

No new case of cholera or death has occurred at the Marine Hospital since last report. Respectfully,

ALEX. B. WHITING, Health Officer

The resident physician reports, that no case of cholera has occurred within the limits of the city since his last report.

California.—The Rev. Dr. Beecher delivered a discourse on last Sunday evening, in the Congregational Church, corner of Broadway and Fifteenth street, on a subject intimately connected with the present gold manis, and the part which the Christian ought to pursue in the premises. After reading during the exercises of the evening, the whole of the sixth chapter of Mathew, he selected as his text the twelfth ways of ercises of the evening, the whole of the sixth chapter of Mathew, he selected as his text the twelfth verse of the fourth chapter of Hosea, as follows:—" My people ask counsel at their stocks, and their staff declareth unto them," &c., &c. Covatousness is declared to be an idol, and the word which signified idol in ancient, has become the same to signify wealth in modern, times. In ancient times, too, old men leaned on their staffs, and in the present day men rely on money as their staff. Both are, therefore, idols. After dilating, at some length, on the evils of covetousness, and of pursuing the acquisition of wealth, and making it an idol, Mr. Beecher placed the Christian of the present day in the position occupied by Christian and Hopeful in Bunyan's Pigrim's Progress. He compared California to the little hill called Lucre in that work, and which was represented to contain a silver mine, by digging which, Hopeful and Christian might become wealthy. Those imaginary persons declined the invitation extended to them by Demos, to turn in and see the mine, but followed on in their progress, regardless of both the invitation and the prospect of wealth thus extended to them by Demos, to turn in and see the mine, but followed on in their progress, regardless of both the invitation and the prospect of wealth thus extended to them by Demos, to turn in some lengthy remarks on the necessity, on the part of the christian may resist the tempation as Hopeful and Christian did that to turn in and see the hill Lucre, with its sliver mine.

The Henney Street Tragery.—Dr. Wa'ters, our very efficient Coroner, visited the city hospital vs.s.—

Christian did that to turn in and see the null Lucre, with its sliver mine.

The Henny Street Tragedy.—Dr. Walters, our very efficient Coroner, visited the city hospital yes.—day, and had an interview with the German woman Maria Kloster, who was stabbed by Geiger, while in the bloody affray with Marks on Friday last, at the residence of Marks, corner of Walnut and Henry sta. Sachasso far recovered that on being questioned by the Coroner, yesterday, as to how the affray took place between Geiger and Marks, she gave the following account:—She said that on Friday about 11 o'clock, Geiger came into the room where she and Marks were sitting, and turned the key, and said to her. "Maria, are you married to this man!" (measing Marks) See answered no, but that they were going to be in a fewdays. Geiger then handed Marks a dirk, and said to him "de'end your woman." Geiger then slexed Viaria and stabbed her twice; she fell on the floor. Geiger and Marks then began to cut at each other with the dirks; she then fainted and has no recollection of anything that took plack after that, and had no knowledge of their being dead, until to day. Dr. Thompson, the skilful house surgeon of the hospital, appears to have great hopes of her recovery.

MENTAL DERANGERNY.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 102 Chambers street, on the body of Henry H. Seymour, a young medical student, aged 25 years, born in New York, who came to his death by jumping from the 2d story window of the said house to the pavement below, receiving such bedily injuries that he died in a short time after. It seems that this young man, a few days ago, took a severe celd which turned to a violent typhoid fever; and youterday morning, while a young man by the name of John Kerl, and a female servant were in the room, the deceased wing an analysis of mind, ran to the window, threw it open, and sprang out, falling a distance of over 35 feet to the pavement below. The movements of the deceased were so rapid that those in the room were unable to arrest his progre THE HENRY STREET TRAGEDY .- Dr. Walters, our

story window of house No. 102 chambers street, while laboring under delirium from typhoid fever.

Death ny Burning.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the city hospital, on the body of an old colored woman, by the name of Julia Ogden. 60 years of age, a native of Spain, who came to her d-ath by har ciothes accidentally taking fire from a stove in the house No. 65 Franklin street. It appears from the testimony that after the poor old woman's clothes toek fire, she cried out for assistance, and Mr. Blennerhasset jumped out of bed and endeavored to put out the fire; in doing so, he set fire to his own clothing; one of the inmates of the house assisted in extinguishing the fames, and on seeing Mr. Blennerhasset clothing on fire tried to put tout, saying, "You are on fire, too" "Never mind me," said Mr. Blennerhasset, -let me alone and save the colored woman." The poor old creature, after a dreadful suffering of some ten hours, died. The deceased was a clave with Mr. Blennerhasset, sided. The deceased was a clave with Mr. Blennerhasset, and was in his service twenty years, residing on Blennerhasset, eleand, in the Obie, and twenty years she has been in the service of his son, the present Mr. Blennerhasset. who is now lying very sick from the burns received in the endeavor to put out the fames.

hurns received in the endeavor to put out the hames.

ACHDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, an accident occurred in the Bowery, near Houston street, by which one of the horses belonging to the railroad was killed. A pair of horses attached to the milk wagon of Mr Deck, took fright and ran off. The driver on the cases without approaching him, and with a view to avoid accident, dropped the pale, and drove his horses by the